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Hongkong Daily Press.

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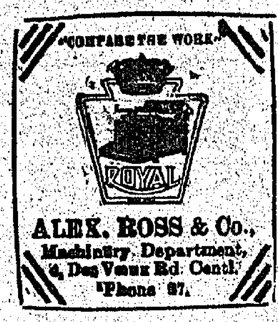

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[2079

No. 18,745. 號五十四百七千八萬一第 日二十月五年午戊 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1918. 四拜禮 號十二月六年七國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

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In Bags 250 lbs. net
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Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

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Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
8.00 „	to	10.00 „	„	10 „
10.00 „	to	11.00 „	„	15 „
11.30 „	to	12.45 p.m.	„	15 „
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 „	„	10 „
1.15 „	to	1.45 „	„	15 „
1.45 „	to	2.15 „	„	10 „
2.15 „	to	5.00 „	„	15 „
5.00 „	to	8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.				
8.00 „	to	10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
10.30 „	to	11.00 a.m.	„	10 „
11.30 „	to	12.00 noon	„	15 „
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	„	10 „
1.00 p.m.	to	5.30 „	„	15 „
5.30 „	to	6.00 „	„	10 „
6.00 „	to	6.30 „	„	15 „
6.30 „	to	8.30 „	„	10 „

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

[1843

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.	No. 23 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.30		5.35		3.30				
SHEK LUNG dep.	8.45		1.17		4.50				
Shum Chun dep.	10.30	8.06	4.30	11.46	6.40		6.16	6.43	9.00
Sheung Shui dep.	—	8.13	4.37	11.53	—	5.30	6.21	6.54	9.12
Fanling dep.	—	8.15	4.41	11.56	—	5.37	6.25	6.57	9.15
Taipo Market dep.	—	8.25	4.52	12.06	—	5.40	6.35	7.06	—
Taipo dep.	—	8.33	4.59	12.11	—	5.53	6.38	7.09	9.20
Shatin dep.	—	8.44	5.12	12.24	—	6.04	6.57	7.21	9.33
Yaumati dep.	—	8.53	5.23	12.35	—	6.15	—	—	—
Hung Hom dep.	—	9.01	5.32	12.42	—	6.20	—	—	—
KOWLOON arr.	11.10	9.05	5.35	12.45	7.20	6.23	7.05	7.38	9.55

Weds., Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.
Weds., Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.
Week days Exceptd. Week and Sats. Exceptd.
Weds. and Sats. only.

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry cave H.R.	6.35	7.55	9.01	10.15	1.05	1.35	2.45	5.05	7.15
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	8.06	9.20	10.33	1.18	1.49	3.00	5.18	7.23
Hung Hom dep.	6.54	—	9.23	10.37	1.22	1.52	—	5.22	—
Yaumati dep.	7.00	—	9.33	10.48	1.27	1.57	—	5.27	7.30
Shatin dep.	7.11	—	9.46	10.57	1.38	2.08	—	5.38	7.42
Taipo dep.	7.23	—	9.59	11.09	1.51	2.21	—	5.52	7.55
Taipo Market dep.	7.27	—	10.05	11.13	1.55	2.25	—	5.56	8.03
Fanling dep.	7.37	—	10.16	11.22	2.04	2.34	—	6.04	8.13
Sheungshui dep.	7.40	—	10.19	11.25	2.07	2.37	—	6.07	8.16
Shum Chun arr.	7.45	—	—	11.30	2.12	2.42	—	6.12	8.22
dep.		8.55	10.50	2.15	—	—	3.45	—	—
SHEK LUNG dep.	—	10.40	2.15	—	—	—	5.30	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) arr.	—	11.10	5.10	—	—	—	6.40	—	—

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* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

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		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	6.00	8.30	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	7.10	10.15	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	6.55	9.30	3.50	Fanling	arr.	8.05	11.10	6.00

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MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

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Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	88 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 „	24 „	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

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Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	58 „	6 „
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Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

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FRIDAY, 21ST JUNE, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
SATURDAY, 22ND JUNE, 1918.	
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This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the sea-board at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
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MUSICAL STUDENT AND AMATEUR.

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EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

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OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

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These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

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Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings Chater Road.

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GERMAN OUTRAGES IN TORTURED BELGIUM.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

To meet the delegates of the Belgian Government Comite de Commerce Anglo-Belge, Sir Alfred Mond invited a number of representative men to dinner recently, at the Carlton Hotel, on behalf of his Majesty's Government. Mr. Balfour presided.

Giving the toast of the evening, "Our Guests," Mr. Balfour said:—The reason we are assembled here seems, on first sight, a familiar and almost a commonplace one—namely, the furthering of the commerce and manufacturing interests of two great countries. Such meetings have often taken place before, and will doubtless become more and more frequent as international relations grow closer and as the world's history goes on. But to-night, by this meeting, it is intended to celebrate the work of this Commission, which has characteristics which I venture to say in the history of the world have never been met with before, and I think will never be met with again. We have to deal with something which is more profound and far-reaching than the mere commercial and manufacturing interest of two countries, friendly neighbours, who have their respective interests and respective powers to consider. We have to deal, among other things, with righting a great international wrong. (Cheers.) There is not a man, woman, or child in Great Britain, the Overseas Dominions, or America, who does not know about the wrongs which the Belgians suffered in the early days of the war, who does not know of the infamous treatment to which she was subjected by Germany, of the gross breach of international faith which will be an indelible blot on German history so long as anyone thinks it worth while to write German history. (Laughter.)

UNFORGETTABLE AND HORRIBLE.

The invasion of the German army, the outrages which that army committed, those things are unforgettable and horrible, and I am not sure that the slow system of torture to which Belgium has been elaborately subjected—elaborately and deliberately subjected—since the German occupation is not even more horrible when you come to think of it, though it may be less dramatic in its horror than those first outrages which made the blood of the civilised world run cold. For what is it that the Germans have set themselves to do? They have set themselves in the first place to ruin the trade and manufacture of a friendly neighbour whom they were bound by treaty to protect. They have deliberately—and this comes out from their own statement—they have deliberately rejoiced to think that if peace were declared to-morrow it would be many months—to put it at the lowest—before Belgian intelligence, Belgian capital, Belgian industry, and Belgian enterprise could again interfere with German rivals. That is the first thing they have done. The other thing they have done—and this also nearly concerns the work of this International Commission—the other thing is with cold-blooded deliberation to strip Belgium of everything in the way of plant, raw material, and machinery of production on which industry depends.

The passage of Huns or other savages over an agricultural country is disastrous and cruel. But, after all, you cannot destroy the land of a country. It is a very difficult thing to destroy the land of a country, and a very brief period, sometimes an amazingly brief period, will enable a country thus ravaged to recover its former agricultural prosperity. But when you are dealing with the elaborate plant of an industry in a country with its mines and its manufactures, and then strip it of the whole of the fixed capital on which it depends to carry them on, the metal and the raw material, and all the things which are necessary in order that the country may carry on its manufactures and industries, that indeed is to commit an injury far deeper, far more difficult to heal, than any which is committed by the mere passage of an invading army. That injury the Germans have deliberately committed upon the manufacturing industries of this nation, which is not among the largest nations of Europe, but certainly was among the leading nations of Europe in mining and other industries and manufactures.

ORDERED ROBBERY.

Nothing can exceed the cynicism with which this operation has been carried out. I am told that a German Order was actually found, an order to subordinate officials, in which it was recommended that they were to acquire all the raw materials of this country, if possible by confiscation, because confiscation is the cheapest method of getting things. (Laughter.) If by any unlucky chance the confiscation happened to be impossible, then the more costly method by buying what was taken had to be submitted to. But confiscation was what was openly and deliberately recommended in an Order, a copy of which has been shown to me. I really do not believe that cynicism has ever gone farther. We have heard a great deal, chiefly from Germans, that might is right, and that even all morality is insignificant compared with the will to command and the will to dominate. As long as these are fine phrases in a philosophical work you smile and you tolerate it, but when it takes the form I have just described, I don't think disgust can go farther than that which is aroused by operations like these. That is the condition which we have to face, and when I say "we" I mean to associate deliberately the other Allies. It is the business of the Allies to do their best to remedy this gross wrong which the Germans have deliberately inflicted upon the nation that it was pledged to defend, and I take it that your meeting is

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

LORD BEAVERBROOK ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRESS

Lord Beaverbrook (Minister of Information), at a luncheon given in his honour by the Foreign Press Association in London at the Criterion Restaurant, emphasized the importance of an intimate relationship between the Ministry of Information and the Press of Great Britain and Allied and neutral countries in carrying out effective propaganda.

M. J. Coudurier de Chassaigne (president of the association) presided and proposed "Our Guest."

Lord Beaverbrook, in reply, said that he had urged on the Government the necessity for giving to the Press an adequate supply of news print—that was, the paper on which the newspaper was printed. If there were an inadequate supply of news print rumours would spread everywhere, stories would be circulated of battles on land and at sea which were never fought, and those rumours would disturb greatly the social conditions in which the war was waged.

Addressing the Allied Pressmen, Lord Beaverbrook said that there was only one front now. Our interests were pooled. It was a war in which the effort of the Press was quite as important as the effort of the armies. That was a very bold statement, but he believed that it could be justified. Unless they could convince this nation and the Allied natons to wage the war the conflict must come to an end. For this reason it was necessary that the democracies should be convinced, otherwise it was impossible to expect or, to exact the fortitude and endurance which were necessary. Newspapers played a compelling part, for propaganda was nothing but the dissemination of the knowledge of the few to the many, and for this dissemination they relied almost entirely on the co-operation and support of the Press.

Mr. Robert Donald, Editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, who also responded to the toast, said our enemy was not afraid of our guns and our shells, but he feared the truth, and the business of the Ministry of Information was to disseminate the truth.

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largely concerned with making the necessary arrangements for carrying out that operation as quickly, as completely, and with as little friction as may be, when that happy day comes and peace is declared and Belgium is finally relieved from the operations of its foreign foe.

What makes me feel that this will be accomplished successfully is that in the Belgian people themselves we have the best Allies that can be conceived. (Cheers.) It is the spirit of the Belgian people, even more than any assistance that we are capable of giving them, which will ensure the rebirth of Belgium's prosperity. Nothing can be more magnificent than the firm endurance of the people, whether they be Flemish or Walloon. After all, it is a German invention that these two sections of the Belgian people are antagonistic. The endurance of the Belgian people, whatever be the language they speak or the race from which they may have sprung, is the real guarantee of the success of your efforts.

BELGIANS' GREAT COURAGE.

Belgians have no difficulty in imagining it because they have experienced it, but I ask my British fellow-countrymen to just conceive their country having been under the complete control of an unscrupulous, brutal, and ruthless enemy for three or four years, an enemy not content with committing every sort of cruelty and outrage, but deliberately destroying every instrument of production required for carrying on the work of their country—conceive the strain on the courage and patriotism in such circumstances. A courage has been shown of the highest conceivable degree by the Belgian people, and their heroism will stand out in all history as the most remarkable and the most inspiring episode, in a period big with great episodes, and full of events which dwarf all preceding history.

For this reason, gentelmen, I think we may drink the health of our guests, not simply with the feeling of kindly goodwill which hosts feel towards their guests, but with something much more—with a keen and profound admiration for all that those guests have done for their country, and, through their country, for civilisation. (Cheers.) It is in that spirit that I ask my fellow-countrymen to drink now to our guests from Belgium, not forgetting the great, heroic figure whose health we have already drunk, the King of the Belgians, whose faith has never wavered for one instant in the fate of the country of which he is Sovereign. (Loud cheers.)

Baron Moncheur (Belgian Minister), in the course of his response, said: The noble words we have just heard must indeed fill all Belgian hearts with pride and hope, and with full confidence in the great and generous British nation. Since the day when Belgium declared her independence, she has always been bound to England by ties of sincerest friendship. To this sentiment is now added a new one of deep gratitude. Belgium can never forget that on the very day on which her territory was violated in defiance of all international law, the British Government, in the name of the sacred faith of treaties, drew the sword against the aggressor, who by his treacherous attack on our country had become a menace to the peace of the world. Since that day the magnificent soldiers of the British Army have never ceased to fight side by side with ours. Both nations have shed together their blood on Belgian soil, and are linked henceforth by the indestructible bonds of friendship. (Cheers.) Belgium is still fighting full of confidence as to the issue. She knows that the dawn of a new life will follow these dark hours, and that in the fulness of her independence, both political and economic, she will tread the path of progress strengthened by the help of the generous people who have helped her to take her rightful place in the comity of nations. (Cheers.)

LICHNOWSKY MEMORANDUM

A REMARKABLE FORECAST.

The full text of the famous memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador in London up to the outbreak of war, with a preface by Professor Gilbert Murray, has now been published as a pamphlet by Cassell & Co. at a cost of 6d., under the title of "My Mission to London, 1912-1914. The greater part of the damaging revelations of the Kaiser's Envoy has already appeared in the Press, but the final section will be new to our readers. It is as follows:—

RETROSPECT.

Looking back after two years, I come to the conclusion that I realised too late that there was no room for me in a system that for years had lived on routine and traditions alone, and that only tolerated representatives who reported what their superiors wished to read. Absence of prejudice and an independent judgment are resented. Lack of ability and want of character are praised and esteemed, while successes meet with disfavour and excite alarm. I had given up opposition to the insane Triple Alliance policy, as I realised that it was useless, and that my warnings were attributed to "Austrophobia," to my *idée fixe*. In politics, which are neither acrobatics nor a game, but the main business of the firm, there is no "phil" or "phobe,' but only the interest of the community. A policy, however, that is based only on Austrians, Magyars, and Turks must come into conflict with Russia, and finally lead to a catastrophe.

In spite of former mistakes, all might still have been put right in July, 1914. An agreement with England had been arrived at. We ought to have sent a representative to Petrograd who was at least of average political capacity, and to have convinced Russia that we wished neither to control the straits nor to strangle Serbia. "Lâchez Autriche et nous lacherons les Francais" ("Drop Austria and we will drop the French"), M. Sazonow said to us. And M. Cambon told Herr von Jagow, "Vous n'avez pas besoin de suivre l'Autriche partout" ("You need not follow Austria everywhere"). We wanted neither wars nor alliances; we wanted only treaties that would safeguard us and others, and secure our economic development, which was without its like in history. If Russia had been freed in the West, she could again turn to the East, and the Anglo-Russian rivalry would have been re-established automatically and without our intervention, and not less certainly also the Russo-Japanese. We could also have considered the question of the reduction of armaments, and need no longer have troubled ourselves about Austrian complications. Then Austria would have become the vassal of the German Empire, without any alliance—and especially without our seeking her good graces, a proceeding ultimately leading to war for the liberation of Poland and the destruction of Serbia, although German interest demanded the exact contrary. I had to support in London a policy the heresy of which I recognised. That brought down vengeance on me, because it was a sin against the Holy Ghost.

MY RETURN.

As soon as I arrived in Berlin I saw that I was to be made the scapegoat for the catastrophe for which our Government had made itself responsible against my advice and warnings. The report was deliberately circulated in official quarters that I had allowed myself to be deceived by Sir E. Grey, because, if he had not wanted war, Russia would not have mobilised. Count Pourtalès, whose reports could be relied on, was to be protected, not least on account of his relationship. He had conducted himself "magnificently," he was praised enthusiastically, and I was blamed the more severely. "What does Serbia matter to Russia?" this statesman said to me after eight years in office at Petrograd. The whole thing was a British trick that I had not noticed. At the Foreign Office they told me that war would in any case have come in 1916. Then Russia would have been ready: therefore it was better now.

THE QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

As is evident from all official publications—and this is not refuted by our White Book, which, owing to the poverty of its contents and to its omissions, is a gravely self-accusing document:—

1.—We encouraged Count Berchtold to attack Serbia, although German interests were not involved and the danger of a world-war must have been known to us. Whether we were aware of the wording of the Ultimatum is completely immaterial.

2.—During the time between July 23rd and 30th, 1914, when M. Sazonow emphatically declared that he would not tolerate any attack on Serbia, we rejected the British proposals of mediation, although Serbia, under Russian and British pressure, had accepted almost the whole of the Ultimatum, and although an agreement about the two points at issue could easily have been reached, and Count Berchtold was even prepared to content himself with the Serbian reply.

3.—On July 30th, when Count Berchtold wanted to come to terms, we sent an ultimatum to Petrograd merely because of the Russian mobilisation, although Austria had not been attacked; and on July 31st we declared war on Russia, although the Tsar pledged his word that he would not order a man to march as long as negotiations were proceeding—thus deliberately destroying the possibility of a peaceful settlement.

In view of the above undeniable facts it is no wonder that the whole of the civilised world outside Germany places the entire responsibility for the world-war upon our shoulders.

THE ENEMY POINT OF VIEW.

Is it not intelligible that our enemies should declare that they will not rest before a system is destroyed which is a constant menace to our neighbours? Must they not otherwise fear that in a few years' time they will again have to take up arms and again see their provinces overrun and their towns and villages destroyed? Have not they proved to be right who declared that the spirit of Treitschke and Bernhardi governed the German people, that spirit which glorified war as such, and did not loathe it as an evil, that with us the feudal knight and Junker, the warrior caste, still rule and form ideals and values, not the civilian gentleman; that the love of the duel which animates our academic youth still persists in those who control the destinies of the people? Did not the Zabern incident and the Parliamentary discussions about it clearly demonstrate to foreign countries the value we place on the rights and liberties of the citizen if these collide with questions of military power? . . . The principal war aim of our enemies, the democratisation of Germany, will be realised!

Bismarck, like Napoleon, loved conflict for itself. As a statesman he avoided fresh wars. . . . He always treated the English with forbearance: he knew that this was wiser. He always paid marked respect to the old Queen Victoria, despite his hatred of her daughter and of political Anglomania; the learned Beaconsfied and the worldly-wise Salisbury he courted; and even that strange Gladstone, whom he did not like, really had nothing to complain about. The ultimatum to Serbia was the culminating point of the policy of the Berlin Congress, the Bosnian crisis, the Conference of London; but there was yet time to turn back. We were completely successful in achieving that which, above all other things, should have been avoided—the breach with Russia and England.

OUR FUTURE.

After two years' fighting it is obvious that we dare not hope for an unconditional victory over the Russians, English, French, Italians, Roumanians, and Americans, or reckon on being able to wear our enemies down. But we can obtain a peace by compromise only by evacuating the occupied territory, the retention of which would in any event be a burden and cause of weakness to us, and would involve the menace of further wars. Therefore everything should be avoided which would make it more difficult for those enemy groups who might possibly still be won over to the idea of a peace by compromise to come to terms, viz., the British Radicals and the Russian reactionaries. From this point of view alone the Polish scheme is to be condemned, as is also any infringement of Belgian rights, or the execution of British citizens—to say nothing of the issue U-boat plan.

"Our future lies on the water." Quite right; therefore it is not in Poland and Belgium, in France and Serbia. This is a return to the days of the Holy Roman Empire and the mistakes of the Hohenstaufens and the Habsburgs. It is the policy of the Plantagenets, not that of Drake and Raleigh, Nelson and Rhodes. The policy of the Triple Alliance is a return to the past, a turning aside from the future, from imperialism, and a world policy. "Middle Europe" belongs to the Middle Ages, Berlin-Baghdad is a blind alley, and not the way into the open country, to unlimited possibilities, to the world-mission of the German nation. I am no enemy of Austria, or Hungary, or Italy, or Serbia, or any other State, but only of the Triple Alliance policy, which was bound to divert us from our aims and bring us on to the inclined plane of a Continental policy. It was not the German policy, but that of the Austrian Imperial house. . . .

And what must we expect as the result of this war of nations? The United States of Africa will be British, like those of America, Australia, and Oceania. And the Latin States of Europe, as I predicted years ago, will enter into the same relations with the United Kingdom that their Latin sisters in America maintain with the United States. The Anglo-Saxon will dominate them. France, exhausted by the war, will only attach herself still more closely to Great Britain. Nor will Spain continue to resist for long. And in Asia the Russians and the Japanese will spread and will carry their customs with their frontiers, and the South will remain to the British. The world will belong to the Anglo-Saxons, Russians, and Japanese, and the German will remain alone with Austria and Hungary. His rule will be that of thought and of commerce, not that of the bureaucrat and the soldier. He made his appearance too late, and his last chance of making good the past, that of founding a colonial empire, was annihilated by the world-war. For we shall not supplant the sons of Ichwe. Then will be realised the plan of The great Rhodes, who saw the salvation of humanity in the expansion of Britondom—in British Imperialism.—*Daily Telegraph.*

"STAND FOUR-SQUARE."

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, addressed a mass meeting of railwaymen in the Baths, Swindon, recently, on the occasion of a presentation made to him by his fellow-townsmen. Mr. Thomas said:—

There are many who, like myself, have differed from the policy of the Government; who have felt that we have not sufficiently supplemented our military efforts by diplomatic means; and who will continue to press our policy, realizing, as we do, that the only real peace will be one in which the common people are consulted. But in this hour of crisis we must not let personal differences divide us. The issue is far too great; the stakes are altogether too high. Our margin of safety is not sufficient to gamble with. We must therefore stand four-square, recognizing that, dark as the position is, there is a silver lining, and remembering the heritage which is committed to our charge and which we must be prepared to hand down unsullied to our children.

HONGKONG CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.)].

THE SCHOOLBOY KIDNAPPING CASE.

Liu Chu, a Chinese student, was indicted for harbouring a child under nine years of age.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., appeared for the defence.

Prisoner said he was asked to take the child away.

Mr. Alabaster: That amounts to a plea of "not guilty."

The following jury were empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. A. Ireson, H. W. Wexler, F. D. Silas, M. Franco, W. E. Roberts, J. Baptista, and C. J. M. Pereira.

Mr. Wakeman said the evidence would show that the child in question was at its home in Yung King, Shun Tak District, on the morning of April 13th, but was shortly afterwards missing. The prisoner, who was seen talking to the child outside his parents' promises, disappeared at the same time. Prisoner was afterwards noticed in No. 55, Temple Street, Yaumati, with the child in his possession. One of the lodgers in the tenement was acquainted with the child's parents, and, being suspicious, he informed them that the child had been taken to the house by a young man. The father immediately came to Yaumati, but by that time the child had mysteriously disappeared and had not been discovered yet. Prisoner stated at the Police Station that he was asked to take the child to Yaumati for another person. He was not aware that the people intended to sell the child.

A pathetic scene was witnessed in Court when the grandmother of the prisoner, weeping bitterly, told the Chief Justice that she did all she could for the prisoner, who was left an orphan when quite young. She did not believe he had committed the offence. If he had, then he had been misled by someone else.

Prisoner, who is sixteen years of age, said he was persuaded to bring the boy to Hongkong by an old school-mate, who had paid his passage. He did not know why his friend wanted the child. Prisoner was a student in the Ellis Kadoorie School, and later joined St. Paul's College, being put into Form 2 A. His friend took the child to Kongmoon, stating that he had some business with him.

The Crown Solicitor asked prisoner a question as to a certain conversation he had with a detective on the train while being taken to Canton for identification.

Mr. Alabaster: That is entirely irrelevant and is hearsay evidence. I object to it. I don't know what right the Crown has to take a prisoner from the Colony to Canton and back.

The Crown Solicitor: The prisoner wished for it.

The Crown Solicitor, addressing the jury, said it was absolutely clear from the evidence that prisoner was guilty of obtaining the child. He had deliberately taken the child from the custody of his parents and should be punished for it.

Mr. Alabaster, for the defence, said he did not know whether the Crown Solicitor had made the case plain to the jury. If he had not, it was his (Mr. Alabaster's) duty to do so. The prisoner was not charged with kidnapping the child from Yung King village. The Crown could not charge him with that offence, because Yung King village was in the Republic of China and the laws of the Colony could not punish those outside the jurisdiction of the Court. So in order to be able to bring prisoner within the jurisdiction of the Court they charged him with feloniously and unlawfully, by force, obtaining a child at Yaumati, and harbouring him at the same place. The jury, therefore, could not carry their minds back to what had happened at Yung King, but must decide the conviction or otherwise of the prisoner on the charge which had been framed against him. They had to bear in mind that another person, a schoolmate of the prisoner, engaged rooms for the two boys in Yaumati; he paid their passage; and, later, took the child away, presumably to Kongmoon, leaving the prisoner at Yaumati, where he was arrested. The Crown, therefore, stated that prisoner intended to deprive the parents of the child. Even if the jury went back to the happenings at Yung King they would see that the child was nine years

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of age, was able to speak and express his objection to being taken away by force or fraud. The couple had to pass through a crowded wharf to get to the ferry, but, apparently, no sign of any complaint was made. There was nothing in the case other than that these two St. Paul's College boys went out on what they thought was a great adventure. That they were deceived by others was true. Prisoner had told them that he, too, had gone on several occasions with his friend and that he had no idea that any harm would befall him.

The Chief Justice: He went with the distinct purpose of fetching the child.

Mr. Alabaster: I don't think he said that his friend asked him to tell the boy he wanted to see him. Continuing, Mr. Alabaster stated that the prisoner had no idea that the parents were going to be deprived of their child, otherwise why would he have shown himself, knowing full well he would be recognised? Counsel asked the jury to say that prisoner could not have had a guilty mind—nothing more than a mere stupid schoolboy freakish mind. The jury must also take into consideration his extreme youth, and be merciful.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, said the jury must either believe that prisoner was totally incapable of realising his actions, or that he comprehended his crime—that of depriving the parents of their child.

The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty on both counts, but recommended prisoner to mercy.

The Chief Justice: Your recommendation to mercy is immaterial because the parents have been deprived of their child.

Addressing prisoner, the Chief Justice said the offence was a very serious one. If the prisoner were able to trace the child and restore it to its parents the sentence upon him would be much lighter. He would be given a week in which to find the child in the hope that something might transpire in the meantime.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

VICTIMISING A FRIEND.

A Chinese was charged with unlawfully pawning a sewing machine, belonging to his friend.

Defendant said he was hard up for money and obtained complainant's permission to pawn the machine.

Complainant, however, denied having given his consent.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant $20; in default, one month's hard labour.

THE HAWKER AND HIS LICENCE-BOARD.

A hawker was charged with failing to exhibit his licence board, according to regulations.

Defendant said he put the board into his pocket so as to protect it from the rain.

"But he had no licence-board with him when I searched him at the Station," said Inspector Sim.

"Oh, yes!" added the defendant. "I remember now! The board was placed in the pocket of another coat, which I left at home."

Mr. J. R. Wood was not satisfied with this explanation and fined defendant $2.

AN OPIUM DIVAN.

An elderly Chinese was charged with keeping an opium divan in Hollywood Road and also with being in unlawful possession of three taels of opium dross.

Revenue Inspector Wildin said that when he entered the house he found defendant and four other men smoking opium. There was a quantity of opium smoking paraphernalia, and in one of the cupboards belonging to the defendant were several pots containing Government prepared opium.

Defendant said the opium divan was not kept by him but by a friend, who asked him to take charge of it during his absence in Canton.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant $75, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

SELECTION, NOT SENIORITY.

A Royal Warrant, dated April 4th, has been issued in Army Orders as follow:—

George R.I.

Whereas we deem it expedient to provide that promotions to the rank of general shall, in future, be by selection;

Our will and pleasure is that our warrant, dated December 1st, 1914, for the pay, appointment, promotion, and non-effective pay of our Army, shall be amended as follows:—

In Article 69, line 6, the word "selection" shall be substituted for "seniority."

U-BOAT POLICY.

VON CAPELLE'S BOASTS.

MISLEADING THE REICHSTAG.

Admiral von Capelle, the German Secretary of the Navy, recently, made a speech on the U-boat campaign during the debate in the Main Committee of the Reichstag on the Naval Estimates, in which he endeavoured once more to delude the members into believing that the submarine piracy is going to have a decisive effect on the course of the war.

Dealing briefly with Sir Eric Geddes' recent speech on the occasion of the debate on the Naval Estimates, Admiral von Capelle declared:—"The assertion of the First Lord of the Admiralty that an unwillingness to put to sea prevailed amongst the German U-boat crews is a base calumny." As regards the assertions of British statesmen concerning the extraordinarily great losses of U-boats, Admiral von Capelle said:—"The statements in the foreign Press are very greatly exaggerated. Now, as before, our new construction surpasses our losses. The number of U-boats, both from the point of view of quality and quantity, is constantly rising. We can also continue absolutely to reckon on our military achievements hitherto attained. Whether Mr. Lloyd George can continue the naval war with prospects of success depends not upon his will but the position of the U-boats as against shipbuilding. According to Lloyd's Register something over 22,000,000 gross register tons were built in the last ten years before the war in the whole world, that is inclusive of the construction of ourselves, our Allies, and foreign countries. The entire output to-day can in no case be more, for difficulties of all kinds and the shortage of workmen and material have grown during the war. In the last ten years, that is in peace time, 800,000 gross register tons of the world's shipping was destroyed annually by natural causes. Now in war time the losses, as already mentioned, are considerably greater. Thus 1,400,000 gross register tons was the annual net increase for the entire world. That gives at any rate a standard for the present position. America's and Japan's now construction are to a certain extent destined for the necessities of these countries. In the main, therefore, only the figures of British shipbuilding come into question. About the middle of 1917 there was talk of 3,000,000 tons in official quarters in Great Britain. Then Mr. Lloyd George dropped to 2,000,000, and now, according to Mr. Bonar Law's statement, the output is 1,160,000 tons. As against therefore about 100,000 tons monthly put into service there are sinkings amounting to 600,000 tons, or six times as much. In brief, if the figures given are regarded as too favourable, and new construction at the rate of 750,000 tons monthly, that is 50 per cent. higher, be assumed, and the sinkings be reduced to 450,000 tons, then the sinkings are still three times as large as the amount of new construction.

"VITAL NERVE."

One other thing must especially be taken into consideration for the coming months. To-day every ship sunk strikes at the vital nerve of our opponents. To-day, when only the absolutely necessary cargoes of foodstuffs and war necessities can still be transported, the sinking of even one small ship has quite a different significance as compared with the beginning of the U-boat war. Moreover, the loss of one ship means a falling out of four to five cargoes. In these circumstances even the greatest pessimist must say that the position of our opponents is deteriorating to a considerably increasing extent and with rapid strides, and that any doubt regarding the final success of the U-boat war is unjustified. (Cheers.)

Replying to a question of the reporter, Admiral von Capelle said:—"Our opponents have been busily endeavouring to strengthen their anti-submarine measures by all the means at their disposal, and naturally they have attained a certain success. But they have at no time had any decisive influence on the U-boat war, and, according to human reckoning, they will not do so in the future. The American submarine destroyers which have been so much talked about have failed. The convoy system which, it is true, offers ships a certain measure of protection, has, on the other hand, also the great disadvantage or reducing their transport capabilities. The statements oscillate from 25 to 60 per cent. For the rest our commanders are specially trained for attacks on convoys, and no day goes by when one or more ships are not struck out of convoys. Experienced commanders manage to sink three to four ships in succession belonging to the same convoy."

Admiral von Capelle then dealt with the steel question as regards shipbuilding, "which," he said, "is practically the determinative factor for shipbuilding." Great Britain's steel imports in 1916 amounted to 763,000 tons, and in 1917 only amounted to 497,000. That means that already a reduction of 37 per cent. has been effected, a reduction which will presumably be further considerably increased during 1918. Restriction of imports of ore from other countries such as America, caused by the U-boat war, will also have a hampering effect on ship building in Great Britain. It is true that Sir Eric Geddes denied that there was a lack of material, but expert circles in England give the scarcity of steel as the main reason for the small shipbuilding output. American help in men and aeroplanes and American participation in the war are comparatively small. If, later on, America wants to maintain half a million troops in France, shipping to the amount of about two million tons would be permanently needed. This shipping would have to be withdrawn from the supply service of the Allies. Moreover, according to statements made in the United States and Great Britain, the intervention in the present campaign of such a big army no longer comes into consideration. After America's entry into the war material help for the *Entente* has not only not increased, but has even decreased considerably. President Wilson's gigantic armament programme has

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brought about such economic difficulties that America, the export country, must now begin to ration instead of, as it was hoped, increasingly to help the *Entente*. To sum up, it can be stated that the economic difficulties of our enemies have been increased by America's entry into the war."

ALLEGED "DANGER POINT."

Later in the debate, Admiral von Capelle said:—"The salient point of the discussion is the economic, internal, and political results of the U-boat war during the coming months. The 'danger-point' for England has already been reached, and the situation of the Western Powers grows worse from day to day."

Reuter's Agency is informed that the figures quoted by von Capelle are entirely misleading and contrary to fact. The losses published in the White Paper include marine risk and all losses by enemy action. They include all losses, and not merely the losses of food ships as suggested in the German wireless message dated April 16th. Even in the figures of the world's output of shipbuilding von Capelle seems to have been misled. He states that "something over 2,000,000 gross tons were built annually in the last ten years, including Allied and enemy countries." The actual figures are 2,530,351 gross tons. He further states that the entire output to-day can in no case be more, owing to difficulties in regard to labour and material. The actual world's output as shown in the Parliamentary White Paper, excluding enemy countries, amounted to 2,703,000 gross tons, and the otuput is rapidly rising. Von Capelle tries to raise confusion with regard to the figures 3,000,000 and 2,000,000 tons and the actual output for 1917. As everyone knows, no forecast was ever given that 3,000,000 tons, or even 2,000,000 tons, would be completed in that year. Three million tons is the ultimate rate of production, which, as the First Lord stated in the House of Commons, is well within the present and prospective capacity of United Kingdom shipyards and marine engineering works. The exaggerated figures of losses are still relied on by the enemy. The average loss per month of British ships during 1917, including marine risk, was 333,000 gross tons, whereas Secretary von Capelle in his statement bases his argument on an average loss from submarine attacks alone of 600,000 tons per month. With regard to steel, the First Lord has already assured the House of Commons that arrangements have been made for the supply of steel to give the output aimed at, and at the present time the shipyards are in every case fully supplied with this material.

PENALTIES FOR PROFITEERING.

NEW POWERS FOR MINISTRY.

In the House of Commons, recently, Mr. Clynes moved the second reading of the Defence of the Realm (Food Profits) Bill. He said the object of the bill was to impose upon profiteers penalties which could not now be imposed under the Defence of the Realm Act. The public indignation which had been manifested against illicit profits was mainly their justification for seeking further powers. The fixing of food prices had been accepted as a necessary war measure, and the prices which had been fixed had been justified by the great advantage conferred upon the public. The law-breaker in respect of food under war conditions must be regarded as one not only violating the law in a technical sense, but who was giving substantial assistance to the enemy, and they looked to this bill in its general effects, especially in regard to the large traders, to be an effective deterrent against some of the offences which had already been committed. Unless these powers were placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Food it would be possible for some people to make immense sums by wrong-doing without it being in the power of the authorities to impose any sufficient penalty on those who violated the law. During this year there had been up to now some 7,000 prosecutions undertaken by the Ministry of Food on charges of profiteering, and in more than 6,600 cases convictions had been secured. (Hear, hear.) This bill was not meant to deal with the small instances of profiteering, but with the more serious cases. There might be a large wholesaler doing business in food; he might have many agents or salesmen; he might have representatives in different parts of the country, all able to commit a serious offence, and in this way, when the total number of offences was put together, it might mean that a very large sum had been exacted from the consuming public through excess profits. The fines which at present could be imposed by any court could not exceed £100. There had been instances where excess profits had been made to the extent of several thousand pounds. It was now felt by the Ministry that it was not sufficient to impose a fine of £100, or even to imprison a man for six months. It was necessary to go further and to take from the wrong-doer, not merely all that he had been able to make in the way of illicit profits, but double the amount which he had been permitted to secure by evasion of the law. The bill gave power to enable the Food Ministry, not only to fine and imprison, but to make the offender a debtor to the Crown to the extent of double the amount of the profits he had been able to secure.

Mr. Lough charged the Food Controller with being himself one of the greatest of profiteers in relation to goods which were in the hands of the Government. The reason for the scarcity of bacon or beef was attributed to the foolish prices that had been fixed for these articles. Let the Ministry give a remunerative price and the things would be produced. If a food famine was to be avoided the tricks that had been played upon the producer must be brought to an end. Existing penalties were quite sufficient, and therefore the bill was necessary. He moved the rejection of the bill.

The amendment was rejected, and the bill was read a second time.

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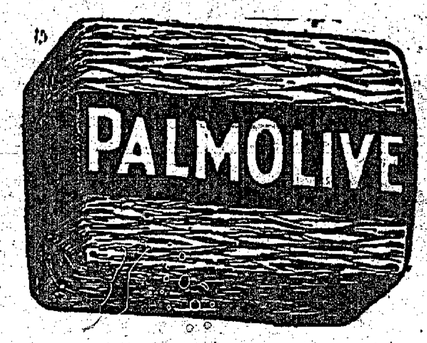

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HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS.

SPECIAL VALUE IN

SUMMER SUITINGS

INCLUDING

SMART LINENS. COTTONS & SILKS.

FANCY CASHMERES

WORSTEDS, FLANNELS, SERGES,

etc., etc.

STYLE AND FIT EXCLUSIVE.

GRACA & CO.

No 10, Wyndham Street, HONGKONG,

Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST-CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.,

New Supply of

SEEDS.

1565

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 25 years.

PRICE ..... $1 Card.

On Sale at the Daily Press Office or Local Booksellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby Notified that from the 1st JULY, 1918, until further Notice, the Currency Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of $0.26 for one Franc.

J. KENNEDY GIBSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1918. [2155

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby Notified that from the 1st JULY, 1918, until further Notice, the Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of $0.26 to equal Franc 1.00.

T. KRING,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1918. [2156

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, commencing at 1 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be $1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1918. [2157

FOR SALE.

WE have always on hand large lots of WOLFRAM ORE for Sale. Buyers are cordially invited to apply to—

FOOK YUEN, 77, Des Vœux Road West, Hongkong, or FOOK WO CHEONG, Tobacco Firm, the Wui Lan Bridge, Canton,
For particulars.

THE TUNG NAM MINING CO.,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1918. [2158

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

THE DRAWING will take place in the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, 21st June, at 4 P.M.

100,000 Tickets have been issued, 96,000 have been sold (For division of Prizes see separate advertisement).

The following numbers have not been sold:—10000/11099, 11120/11139, 80820/80959, 85757/85899, 96443,99999.

In the event of any of these unsold tickets being drawn against any Prize, the number of the Ticket will be treated as void and another number will be drawn immediately.

No Ticket having drawn a Prize will be eligible to draw another Prize. If any Ticket number comes out twice, it will be treated the second time as void and another number will be drawn immediately.

Admission free to the Theatre. The stage will be reserved for the officials conducting the drawing.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1918. [2150

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that out of 100,000 Tickets issued 96,000 have been sold.

The resulting amount will be dealt with as follows:—

96,000 Tickets at $5 each	$480,000
Less estimated expenses	10,000
Total for distribution	$470,000
25% is given to War Charities	117,500
Leaving for distribution in prizes	$352,500

The Prizes will be as follows:—

Prize No.			Amount	Total
1	1	of	$176,250	$176,250
2	1	of	52,875	52,875
3	1	of	35,250	35,250
4/5	2	of	10,000	20,000
6/7	2	of	7,500	15,000
8/9	2	of	5,000	10,000
10/11	2	of	2,500	5,000
12/16	5	of	2,000	10,000
17/22	6	of	1,000	6,000
23/31	9	of	700	6,300
32/43	12	of	400	4,800
44/57	14	of	300	4,200
58/80	23	of	200	4,600
81/102	22	of	100	2,200
103	1	of	25	25
	103 prizes totalling.....			$352,500

Winning Tickets should be presented at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, during business hours.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1918. [2151

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD., of Canton, have acquired the business carried on by KARANJIA & COMPANY, Hongkong, as from the First day of May, 1918, and that the name of the Company has been altered from HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD., to "HOGG, KARANJIA & CO., LTD." and that the said Company will in future carry on business both at Hongkong and Canton under the latter style.

HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD. (Canton).
KARANJIA & COMPANY (Hongkong).
[2153

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Eurasian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50

'58

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

[1528

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 129, Des Vœux Road
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.
1887

WANTED.

SHIPS SURGEON Wanted immediately for voyage to Calcutta.
Apply stating terms to—
Box No. 2148,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2148

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 4, MORRISON HILL, from 1st July.
Apply to—
THE TREASURY,
[2108

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO.,
Des Vœux Road Central.
[2109

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.
[1987

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 93, THE PEAK.
4-ROOMED FLAT, No. 56, THE PEAK.
"STANTON LODGE," Mount Parrish, Kennedy Road level.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings.
[2088

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
A Shop in NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1900

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY,
the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M., at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

The following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 905 and THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 905 together with all the messuages or buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 999 years. Estimated Area 20,000 and 30,000 Square Feet respectively. Proportions of Annual Crown rent $264.20 and $396.43 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

MESSRS. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Building,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1918. [2142

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE
OF THE
"NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
S.S. "KAWI,"
having arrived from Singapore, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 21st June will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th June, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th June, at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1918 [2145

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"VAN WAERWIJCK"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd June, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
H.B.M. Government Agents.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1918. [2149

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the uncarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN FLAVOUR,

WELL MATURED,

MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

[13

BIRTH.

POLLOCK.—At Kakchioh, Swatow, on June 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. POLLOCK, a son. [2154

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 20TH JUNE, 1918.

THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

THE Austrian offensive against Italy is meeting with a resistance vastly different from that offered to the Germans in October last. On that occasion, thanks in large measure to propaganda preparation, the enemy broke through the centre of the line, capturing within a very short space of time 2,000 guns and 250,000 prisoners, in addition to a valuable stretch of territory. The country reeled under the heavy blows dealt it, and was only saved from irreparable disaster by the skilful withdrawal of its armies and the support accorded, at the critical moment, by the French and British reinforcements which were rushed with all speed from the Western Front. Now, apparently, the Austrians are being left largely to their own devices, for though, doubtless, they are acting under the orders of their predominant partner there is no evidence that the Germans are taking a prominent part in the fighting. If any credence may be attached to the reports of the conditions prevailing in the Dual Monarchy the present offensive has been dictated mainly by political considerations. The publication of the letters in favour of peace that were addressed by the Emperor KARL to the French President created a very unfavourable impression in Germany, and it is not at all unlikely that the renewed activity on the Italian front is designed to restore confidence in the solidarity of the Alliance. Reports reaching Holland from Austria emphasise the seriousness of the political situation and speak of riots at many places. The Austrian people, tired of the hardships which they are called upon to endure and no longer menaced by Russia, are clamouring, it is said, for "peace at any price." Some drastic measure was probably deemed necessary to allay this unrest, and nothing could better serve this object than successful military operations giving promise of an early and victorious peace. This is the view taken by many of those competent to judge, and, regarded in this light, Austria's venture is properly described as a desperate gamble. Failure will give an added impulse to those elements of disorder which are already proving so embarrassing.

The offensive only commenced last Saturday, and it is too early, therefore, to speak decisively of its results. From the meagre accounts of the preliminary fighting, however, it appears that the Austrians have not met with even that measure of success which might reasonably be expected to follow an overwhelming bombardment and an attack by large numbers of men. The Italians were not taken by surprise. They have consolidated their defensive positions during the past few months, and the men and material which they lost last year have been replaced. The Italian, French and British artillery counter-preparation began even before the Austrians opened their attack, and the Allies' fire, we are told, was so rapid and accurate that the lines of the assailants were thrown into confusion. The offensive was launched on the front extending from the Asiago Plateau to the sea. Equal pressure was not maintained, however, all along the line, the offensive resolving itself into a series of attacks delivered at widely distant points and at different hours. The Austrians claim to have crossed the Piave and to have taken 12,000 prisoners and a considerable number of guns. As they are estimated to have employed some 71 divisions these results cannot be regarded as very encouraging for them, especially when it is remembered that the Italians and their Allies, who are fighting on the defensive, have taken 4,500 prisoners and inflicted losses estimated in some cases at five to one. The attacks have been met everywhere with vigorous counter-attacks, and, in many cases, the original line held by the Allies has been completely restored. So far, therefore, there is no cause for disquiet; the Austrians have failed to obtain even the preliminary success customary with crushing offensives, and their prospect of overrunning the Allies decreases with each day that passes.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, June 19th.

HOUSE RENT TAX.

The scheme "to borrow" two months' house rent tax from the public was put into operation by the Tuchun's order on the 15th inst. Police officers are sent to collect the taxes from house to house and the people's protests are unavailing.

BANDITS IN SHUN TAK.

It is reported that the number of bandits in the Shun Tak district is increasing daily and numerous villages are said to have been ransacked. The troops sent from Canton to put them down have not yet arrived.

SWATOW REPORTS.

We are informed that the Tuchun has instructed Li Fook-lam, the Defence Commissioner of Canton, to lead an army to Swatow to restore order. The Tuchun, in order to avoid misunderstanding, has notified Chan Kwing-ming the Commander in Swatow, of the purpose for which Li's troops are being sent, but, notwithstanding, it is believed that Chan Kwing-ming will oppose the force entering the city.

SHANGHAI FEVER.

The "Shanghai fever" has spread from Canton to Shameen, where it is said that about eight out of every ten Chinese are affected.

THE HUNAN FRONT.

It is reported that Commander Luk Yu-kwong (General Luk's son), who recently returned to Kwangsi from the Hunan front, has received instructions to proceed to Hunan again. The situation in Hunan is regarded as very serious. The Northern troops are displaying considerable activity. It is said that Commander Chan Ping-kwan (the ex-Tuchun) will also lead his army to reinforce the expeditionary forces in Hunan.

PROPOSED ATTACK ON KWANGTUNG.

The President has consulted with General Lung Chai-kwong and other high military leaders, upon the advisability of attacking Kwangtung. General Lung Chai-kwong has received $2,000,000 from Peking for purchasing ammunition.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The President proposes to call a meeting of the Cabinet to discuss the election of the next President, and the Tuchun's party will consider the same matter at a meeting in Tientsin.

THE LATE MR. A. B. BRYSON.

MILITARY FUNERAL.

The remains of the late Mr. A. B. Bryson, formerly of Messrs. Banker & Co., who died in Honolulu, whilst on a voyage to the United States, were brought to Hongkong, yesterday evening, by the *Tenyo Maru*. The funeral procession was formed at Stone Pier and made its way from there to Happy Valley, where the interment took place.

The late Mr. Bryson was a sergeant in the Hongkong Defence Corps, and the funeral was accompanied with full military honours. The gun-carriage was preceded by the firing party composed of men of the late Mr. Bryson's platoon under the command of Sergeant Oxberry, and the band of the 18th Infantry which played Chopin's Funeral March, and following came the members of the Hongkong Defence Corps, under the command of Major Morgan, and a large number of the general public.

Archdeacon Barnett conducted the service at the graveside, at the conclusion of which three volleys were fired and the "Last Post" was sounded by four buglers.

The chief mourners were:—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mead, Miss Lesbirel, Mr. and Mrs. Summers, Miss Summers, Mr. S. E. Green, Mr. G. Banker and Master D. Green.

The floral tributes included those from his widow and children; the Kowloon Cricket Club; Platoon Commander, N.C.Os. of Old No. 3 Platoon, H.K.R.; No. 6 Platoon "B" Company, Hongkong Defence Corps; Officers' Mess, Hongkong Defence Corps; members of Sergeants' Mess, Hongkong Defence Corps; Banker & Co.; Staff of Toyo Kisen Kaisha; Phœnix Club; Netherlands Indian Commercial Bank, Bunje Brothers, Messrs. A. Paterson, D. Neilson, A. L. Bonet, G. Gerrard, W. L. Weaser, G. H. May, N. L. Railton, J. Stewart, C. E. Plunkett Cole, J. H. Gardiner, G. R. Edwards, G. E. Hodge, F. P. Shroff, E. H. McEwen, J. J. Bleeker, W. Stewart, H. W. Weyler, J. D. F. Mulder, S. W. Olson, H. Overy, C. H. P. Hay, Inspector McEwen, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Herridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Robinson and Bonnie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Packham and Miss Packham, Mr. F. Andrew and May, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Elson, Madame Flint, Miss M. Danenberg, Mrs. Oxberry, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Olsen, Uncle Andrew and Edith, Jim and Annie, Mr. and Mrs. James Spittles, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. G. W. Drollette, Mr. and Mrs. George Banker, Mrs. Ahwie and family, Mr. and Mrs. Summers, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Wilks, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. Chunyut and family, Messrs. Him Lee, Chau Chan, Ho Shum San, Luen On, Yee Hop, H. K. Leung, W. Lee, C. H. San, T. C. Kau, C. Loong, L. C. Kew, L. K. Chow, Mow Fung, J. B. Law, Y. F. Lung, Ng Chan Ting, Wang Tai, Choy Lee, A. Kwai, Ho Cho Nam, Ng Leung Chi, Ng Tsai, Yeung Tak, Siu Yick, A. Y. Sing, Nam Mow, N. S. C. Chan, Yee On, W. Loong, L. P. Nam, L. N. Wan. There were also several wreaths sent by old servants.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. P. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

HELMETS.

Helmets (without spikes) are, until further orders, to be worn (*a*) by Patrolmen on first Shift duty, (*b*) by Search Supervisors going on duty at 5.30 p.m., and (*c*) by Mounted Police going on duty at or before 5.30 p.m.

POLICE SCHOOL.

On and from June 20th, the examinations will be held at 5.30 p.m. instead of 5.45 p.m.

Thursday, June 20th.—No. 3 Platoon.
Friday, June 21st.—No. 7 Platoon.
Monday, June 24th.—No. 8 Platoon.
Tuesday, June 25th.—No. 4 Platoon.
Wednesday, June 26th.—No. 5 Platoon.
Thursday, June 27th.—No. 6 Platoon.

BAND PRACTICES.

Tuesday, June 25th, and Friday, June 28th, at 6 p.m.

STRENGTH.

No. 1 Platoon, No. 1 Section.—P.c. 414 J. Hooper, attached from H.K.D.C.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.
June 19th, 1918.

The third Gymkhana meeting of the season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday.

THE WAR.

AUSTRIAN FAILURE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS' PROSPECT OF RESTORING POSITION.

RAIDS AND PATROL ENCOUNTERS IN WEST.

THE WAR IN THE AIR.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN TWO WORLD VIEWS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, June 18th.
1.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed a raiding party south-eastward of Villers-Bretonneux, capturing a few prisoners.

Successful raids south-westward of Albert and in the neighbourhood of Moyenneville and patrol encounters east-ward of Nieppe Forest yielded prisoners.

Hostile artillery were more active southward of Albert, and were also active westward of Serre.

EARLIER CABLES.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 18th.
12.25 a.m.

Enemy aircraft were active over the northern portion of the British front, also over the French battle zone.

We destroyed 12 and drove down 10 machines uncontrollable.

We lost 10 machines, of which six were working south of Montdidier.

We dropped 22 tons of bombs in the day-time and 12 tons at night-time, heavily attacking railways at Armentières, Estaires, Comines, Courtrai and the docks at Bruges. Two British night-fliers did not return.

RAIDS.

LONDON, June 17th.
10.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy raided a post last night eastward of Hebuterne. One British soldier is missing.

We repulsed hostile raiders this morning northward of the Somme.

Elsewhere there was the usual reciprocal artillery firing.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 17th.

A wireless German official report states:—We captured 120 prisoners as the result of local raids between the Ourcq and the Marne.

The booty captured between Montdidier and Noyon is now 300 guns and over 1,000 machine-guns.

LATEST CABLES.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH CAPTURE 370 PRISONERS.

PARIS, June 18th.

A *communiqué* states:—Between the Oise and the Aisne we repulsed some enemy counter-attacks north of Hautebraye and consolidated this morning's gains.

We captured 370 prisoners in this region, 25 machine-guns and eight trench-mortars.

EIGHTY THOUSAND GERMANS OUT OF ACTION.

PARIS, June 18th.

M. Tardieu, the French High Commissioner to the United States, who has returned from the front, states that nearly 80,000 Germans were put out of action in the offensive between Montdidier and Noyon.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL OPERATION.

PARIS, June 18th.

A *communiqué* states:—Southward of the Aisne we successfully carried out a local operation south of Ambleny and east of Mont Gobert, where we captured 100 prisoners.

Between the Ourcq and the Marne our patrols captured some prisoners at night. There was quiet elsewhere.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH EXTEND POSITIONS.

PARIS, June 17th.

A *communiqué* states:—Between the Oise and the Aisne we successfully carried out a local operation this morning which enabled us to extend our positions north and north-west of Hautebraye. We captured about 100 prisoners and some machine-guns.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN PRESSURE CONTINUES.

SEVENTY-ONE AUSTRIAN DIVISIONS ENGAGED.

LONDON, June 18th.
1.30 a.m.

An Italian semi-official report states:—Seventy-one of Austria's 92 mobilised Divisions have already been identified, constituting the whole of Austro-Hungary's efficient troops. The enemy is employing all the available artillery and aviation. No fewer than 7,500 guns were in action and three Austro-Hungarian armies were engaged, under Field-Marshal von Bowna, namely, von Scheuchenstel's army between Astico and the Piave; Archduke Joseph at Montello, and von Wurms on the Lower Piave. The thousands of bodies which cover the ground in the mountain sector are becoming heaped up along the Piave. The gains after two days are very slight compared with the objectives assigned to the first day.

Captured orders urge the necessity of capturing the fortified area with the view of reaching the Italian supplies, and also lay down instructions for the army living on the country's resources and for personal pillage.

ITALIANS CAPTURE HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, June 18th.
5.35 a.m.

An Italian evening *communiqué* states:—The enemy yesterday did not renew the infantry attack on the mountainous Montello front.

Our troops made successful drives and occupied a number of positions, capturing machine-guns and some hundreds of prisoners.

Important actions developed south of Montello and along the Piave in the zone between Zenson and Fossalto, but the enemy everywhere was stopped by our counter-attacks, and he abandoned several hundred prisoners in attempts to cross the river between Maserada and Pandelue, which we bloodily repulsed. Other counter-attacks, which are now developing on the lower Piave, have assured us advantages.

THE GREAT ASSAULT A FAILURE.

PARIS, June 18th.

M. Henri Bidon, in the *Journal Des Debats*, states:—"What we know indicates that the Austrian offensive has been as complete a defeat as possible, and the whole plan of attack has been upset and shattered. The great assault, like the Austrians, is a failure. If it does not succeed immediately it is possible there will be a long and bitter struggle, but the initial result must have a dominating influence upon the whole development of the battle."

FOURTEEN AUSTRIAN BRIDGES OVER PIAVE.

PARIS, June 18th.
5.35 p.m.

The latest news to-day is that the Austrians have thrown 14 bridges over the Piave and gained about two-thirds of the Montello heights. The Allies, however, have plenty of reserves in the Montello region.

BRITISH TROOPS HOLD POST OF HONOUR.

LONDON, June 18th.
7.50 a.m.

Last evening's Italian official report confirms the failure of the Austrian offensive in the mountains, which is the most critical sector. It shows that the Italians have every prospect of restoring the position on the Piave, where alone the enemy scored some success.

The British troops held the post of honour on the mountains, and how well they rose to the occasion is proved by the remark of the correspondent that the results of the enemy attack suggest it was the British who carried out the most successful offensive.

The Austrians undoubtedly hoped to sweep the plains and crush Italy. The latter's achievement in resisting the first onslaught of the greatest offensive in her history assures that she is capable of striking a blow for the whole Allied cause.

The Germans are not likely to permit the Austrians to slacken their efforts, and should they be compelled to send assistance their strength on the Western Front will be correspondingly weakened.

PROBABLE RESULT OF AUSTRIAN CROSSING PIAVE.

LONDON, June 18th.
2.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters points out that unless the Austrians can establish solid bridgeheads where they have crossed the Piave and get their guns over, especially on to a small section of Montello, which they still hold, probably the only result of their crossing will be that they will become prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

ROME, June 17th.

A semi-official report states the enemy aimed at a fifteen-kilometre advance on the first day. South of Montello the enemy crossed the Piave in considerable force, but is gradually being pushed towards the river. North of Casuna an advanced group of British troops was surrounded by Austrians, but resisted until a counter-attack released them, at the same time taking 200 prisoners.

The Austrian pressure continues very strongly along the whole of the front. They are concentrating for very powerful attacks astride the Brenta and across the Piave.

ENEMY LOSE FIVE TO ONE BRITISH.

LONDON, June 17th.
12.40 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent with the British Army in Italy, telegraphing yesterday at midnight, reports an interview with a high British officer, who expressed himself as in every way satisfied with the result of the Austrian attack against the British. The enemy practically lost five to our one. We captured four guns.

Our airmen on the Piave broke up at least seven bridges and fired 25,000 cartridges from a low altitude.

ITALIANS BRAVELY HOLD POSITIONS.

LONDON, June 17th.
9.55 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—Following Saturday's heavy losses the enemy on Sunday limited action to hindering with intense fire our own and the Allied counter-offensive. The latter, however, were able to gain partial successes and to rectify the line at several points.

The battle proceeded with extreme violence along the Piave. The enemy, heedless of losses, continued the powerful pressure in order to extend the occupation of Montello, and thereby open the way to the plains.

We strongly engaged the enemy on the line Ciano—Montello crest—St. Andrea, bravely holding our positions on the river between St. Andrea and Fossalto, also effectively opposing the advance before the bends of the St. Dona.

We and the Allies have now captured 4,500 prisoners, including 261 by the French.

Forty-four hostile aeroplanes were brought down in two days.

ITALIAN COUNTER-ATTACK AVERTS DANGER.

LONDON, June 17th.
5.50 p.m.

It is ascertained from a reliable source that the Austrians altogether have about 52 divisions in the field, but have not succeeded in piercing the main Italian position.

The Austrians on the British front lost very heavily. The British regained all the lost ground, and are now attacking on the original line.

The attack against the Italians was delivered in great strength. At one time the enemy captured the whole of the Italian first line eastward of the Brenta and Piave, also an important position immediately to the west of the Brenta. Had this advantage been maintained the position might have proved serious, because it outflanked the whole line to the west of the river.

The Italian counter-attack, however, averted the danger.

Generally speaking, the Italians regained a greater part of the ground lost between the Brenta and Piave, although the Austrians crossed the Piave and established themselves on the north-eastern spur of Montello.

Elsewhere the Italians maintained their ground, except on a very narrow strip on the western bank opposite Ponte-de-Piave and a very narrow salient north of the main railway from Venice. The Italians evacuated a bridge in the neighbourhood of Caposile.

ARTILLERY BATTLE DIES DOWN.

LONDON, June 17th.
9.15 p.m.

A British Italian official report states: The artillery battle has died down. The enemy is reorganising after a severe defeat.

Captured maps show the enemy's objectives were very ambitious, including the capture of Monte Pau and Cima-di-Eronte.

Our prisoners are now 716, and our booty four mountain-guns, 43 machine-guns and seven flame-throwers.

Considering the severity of the bombardment and the intensity of the fighting our casualties were very slight.

Our airmen on Saturday and Sunday dropped over 300 bombs and fired over 25,000 rounds at troops and transport attempting to cross the Piave.

STRUGGLE VERY BITTER.

ROME, June 17th.

Signor Orlando communicated to the Senate and Chamber information from the Italian Headquarters until ten o'clock last night, stating, "During the day the enemy by a strong reaction hindered our own and the Allies' counter-offensive pressure on the Asiago Plateau and in the Monte Grappa region. The enemy also attacked all along the Piave in order to establish solid bridges on the right bank of the river. Our troops' tenacious resistance and repeated counter-attacks strongly held the enemy. The struggle is very bitter on the eastern slopes of Montello and west of Sandona-di-Piave."

AUSTRIANS CAPTURE CAPOSILE.

LONDON, June 17th.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—We maintained, on Sunday, against violent attacks, westward of the Brenta, the mountain positions we carried on Saturday.

We advanced westward in the Montello region, wrested more ground westward of Sandona, and captured Caposile.

Our prisoners on the south-western front are now 12,000.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "KONINGEN REGENTES."

EXAMINATION BY DUTCH NAVAL OFFICER.

THE HAGUE, June 18th.

The tugboat *Zeeland* is proceeding to-day to examine the wreck of the *Koningin Regentes* with a British Naval Commander and a German Lieut.-Commander on board.

The examination has been entrusted to Lieutenant Vink of the Dutch Navy.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH MERCANTILE CRUISER SUNK.

LONDON, June 17th.

The Admiralty announce that a German submarine torpedoed and sank the armed mercantile cruiser *Patia* on June 13th. An officer and 16 men are presumed to have been drowned.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL AIRMEN'S ACTIVITY

LONDON, June 18th.

The Admiral announces:—Aeroplanes between June 13th and 16th dropped 24 tons of bombs, with good results, on Zeebrugge, also on the docks at Ostend and Bruges, the railway junction and aerodrome at Thourout, and aerodromes at Ghistelles and Aertrycke. Hits were observed at the first four objectives and a fire was started at Ostend.

Bombs were dropped on an enemy vessel.

Anti-aircraft guns at Bruges forced down one machine, which the enemy artillery subsequently destroyed.

EARLIER CABLES.

RECENT RAID ON PARIS.

PARIS, June 17th.

Only two air-raiders on June 1st reached the Paris district. Six casualties resulted, including three women killed. A large industrial establishment was destroyed.

A LONELY RAIDER.

LONDON, June 17th.

An official report states:—An aeroplane crossed the Kent coast at mid-day, but the anti-aircraft guns immediately drove him off.

ATTACKS BY R.A.F.

LONDON, June 17th.

The Air Ministry in an official report states:—An independent force of the Royal Air Force carried out during the week ending June 11th four attacks on the railway station and sidings at Thionville. Several direct hits were obtained on the station.

An explosion was observed at the Carlshutte Works.

In two attacks on Metzsablon, where there was a direct hit, they wrecked a train, and also dropped 3½ tons of bombs on railway sidings at Karthaus, and on railways and munition factories at Hagendingen and Dillingen, with good results. All our machines returned.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

SPIRIT HIGHER THAN EVER.

LONDON, June 18th.

Reuter's Agency learns from an Italian military source that all the past losses of material have been made good. The munition factories have been working excellently. The troops have been highly trained and reorganised, and are better fed. They have been granted increased pay and insured in case of death. Provision has also been made for reinstating in civil life those who are injured. Consequently the spirit of the army is splendid and higher than it has ever been.

It is believed the forces of the belligerents on this front are about equal in number and the opposing divisions are about the same, although Austria has got larger reserves. It is also believed the present offensive has been forced upon Austria through the German High Command by the German people, who have shown a growing indignation against the Austrian inactivity, the High Command, against its better judgment, thus having to insist on an offensive, despite the known disaffection prevailing in the Austrian Army.

Von Bowna, mentioned above, is Boroevic von Bowna.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SEAMEN.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES ORDERED FROM SWEDEN.

CHRISTIANIA, June 18th.

Mr. Chambers and Captain Tupper, of the Seamen's Union, after a successful conference at Copenhagen, arranged to go to Sweden on June 13th to confer with Swedish seamen with reference to the new International Federation, but on arrival at Gothenburg they were ordered to leave Sweden by the next train.

"IRISHMEN, COME ALONG."

"YOU ARE WANTED."

LONDON, June 18th.

Sixty recruits for the Naval Reserve, mostly fishermen on the Irish Coast, paraded Dublin *en route* to Devonport, accompanied by a Naval guard-of-honour and a military band, were cheered by large crowds. They carried a banner inscribed, "The Germans are sinking Irish ships and murdering Irishmen. Join us and avenge these crimes. We are 'Beatty's Boys.' Brother Irishmen, come along,—you are wanted."

OBITUARY.

EDITH CAVELL'S MOTHER.

LONDON, June 18th.

Mrs. Ida Cavell, mother of Edith Cavell, has died at her home at Henley-on-Thames, aged 81. The deceased lady had been in failing health since her daughter's death at German hands.

ADMIRAL PAGET.

LONDON, June 18th.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Alfred Paget.

ANGLO-SAXON IDOLATRY OF MAMMON.

HEAVEN SENDS GERMANY THE RIGHT MEN!

AMSTERDAM, June 18th.

A Berlin message states:—The Kaiser spent the anniversary of his accession to the throne at the Main Headquarters. It was an occasion for extraordinary speeches. Hindenburg renewed his oath of unswerving loyalty till death in the name of Germany's sons. He said the German people and army, in the face of a world of enemies, never in their history had shown such proof of their strength and their right to existence, which were due to their indefatigable war lord.

The Kaiser, replying, said he had always hoped when danger was most threatening that God would supply the right men. This had been done, and Heaven had bestowed upon the German Empire Hindenburg and Ludendorff. Proceeding, he said the struggle was between two world views: Either the German principles of right, freedom, honour and morality must be upheld, or the Anglo-Saxon idolatry of Mammon must be victorious. "We shall gain victory—the victory of the German standpoint. That is what is in question."

THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

MINISTERS' THREAT.

AMSTERDAM, June 18th.

A message from Vienna states it is reliably reported that a number of Ministers have resolved to retire from the Cabinet if the Premier does not convoke Parliament, or otherwise fails to act parliamentarily.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 18th.

The silver market is steady.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

ATTACK BY INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM.

The Press Bureau announces:—The Russian wireless reports that the All-Russian Central Executive Committee's resolution of June 14th declares it is being attacked by international imperialism on all fronts and by its co-adjutors in Russia, and, therefore, expels from the Committee the representatives of Revolutionary Socialists, also the Right and Centre, and the Bolsheviks recommend their expulsion from the local Soviets, because they are organised and armed for revolt in conjunction with Kaledin and Korniloff in the Don, Dutoff in the Urals, Sejoff, Khorvat, and Koltchak in Siberia, and lately by Czecho-Slovaks.

GERMAN FAILURE IN UKRAINE.

AMSTERDAM, June 18th.

Further remarkable testimony to the German failure to win the confidence of Ukraine is given by the Kieff correspondent of the Conservative *Taegliche Rundschau*. He says:—"The new revolution is being planned in all districts, and it must be admitted that the majority of the people have no confidence in the Government."

The correspondent significantly adds, "In collecting foodstuffs much depends upon energetic seizure."

REORGANISATION OF RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

LONDON, June 18th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, Mr. Balfour said the American Mission had arrived in Russia with a view of studying the possibility of assisting in the reorganisation of the Russian railways. Great Britain was quite ready to co-operate, but considered it better to leave the question mainly in American hands.

JAPANESE INTERVENTION.

PARIS, June 18th.

M. Marcel Hutin declares, "The question of Japanese intervention is taking a good turn."

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANS PROPOSE NEW BOUNDARY.

LONDON, June 17th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—M. Tchitcherin has sent to M. Joffre a communication stating that the military authorities in the Voronej region report that the German Command has proposed a new boundary, and that the negotiations regarding it with the Russian Command have not resulted in agreement.

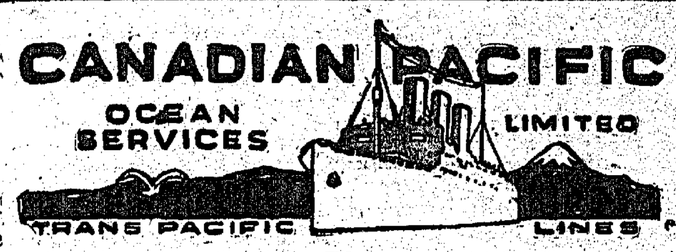
NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

The Germans on June 15th started an offensive in the regions of Varniska and Rostov, and are also advancing to-day on the Vetiluisk region.

PROCLAMATION.

M. Juveneff has issued a proclamation addressed to all on behalf of the People's Commissariat of War, ordering the mobilisation of workmen and peasants who are not employed and others born between 1893 and 1897, inclusive, residing in 51 specified districts of twelve provinces and territories of the Siberian, Orenburg and Cossack troops. Accepted men will remain on active service for six months and will be fed, clothed and paid on the same terms as the Red Army.

(Continued on Page 6.)



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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE

THE KING'S REPLY TO LOYAL RESOLUTION.

LONDON, June 17th.

The Press Bureau reports:—The second meeting of the Imperial War Conference was held this morning. There was a full attendance of members, including the representatives of Australia and India, to whom the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on behalf of the Government and Conference, extended a most cordial welcome.

The Conference includes for the first time representatives of all the Dominions and India, and is more completely representative of the Empire than any previous Conference.

Mr. Walter Long read the King's reply to the Conference's loyal resolution as follows:—His Majesty the King thanks the War Conference for its renewed assurance of the devoted loyalty of all parts of the Empire, and is glad to welcome the delegates of all the Oversea Dominions and India. "I have received your resolution with very special pleasure. The Conference has met in circumstances of unparalleled gravity, and is proof of the unity of the Empire in the determination to uphold the common rights and liberties of mankind, and I trust your deliberations will lead to even closer association of all parts of the Empire in the resolve to defeat the common enemy, and build up the Empire more free, more united and stronger in the future."

LATEST CABLES.

THE HOME AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

THE DIVISION BETWEEN LOCAL AND IMPERIAL BUSINESS.

LONDON, June 18th.

The *Times*, in an editorial, states that the decision of the Government to hold regular meetings for the purposes of inter-departmental settlement by some of the more important Ministers outside the War Cabinet presents no constitutional novelty. There is no change in the incidence of responsibility or relations of the Government with Parliament, except in the internal arrangement. The business of this Home Affairs Committee is more important, for in what it suggests rather than what it is its establishment may hasten the inevitable movement towards a true division between local and Imperial business. The supreme fact of the moment in the evolution of the British Commonwealth is that Sir R. Borden, Mr. Hughes and his colleagues of the overseas, including Indian, are definitely engaged on equal terms with British Ministers in exercising executive authority over the affairs concerning us all. The Imperial War Cabinet is already living in reality, firmly rooted after years of trial, and accepted everywhere as an indisputable constitutional development. The House of Lords, in discussing the Cabinet changes on June 19th would do well to mark their sense of this profound achievement and help forward the settlement of the great consequences it involves.

Much depends upon the wishes of the Dominions' Ministers, who best know the possibilities and permanence of what such partnership is capable under present conditions. A welcome awaits every proposal from the Dominions tending to the closest unity compatible with their well-established freedom of national growth. One point on which difference of opinion does not exist here is that the Dominions' Delegates must remain in England in 1918 as long as ever they can. We are glad to know that Mr. Hughes contemplates an extended mission, and it would be a sheer waste of his wonderful energy to let him come so far only for a month. The same applies to Sir R. Borden and the others, and their fresh outlook, robust experience and special views about the ultimate settlement will be indispensable throughout the great crisis this summer.

EARLIER CABLES.

BULGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS

AMSTERDAM, June 17th.

The Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned.

King Ferdinand has requested the Ministers to keep their portfolios until a new Cabinet is formed.

The cause of the resignation is not stated.

LATEST CABLES.

BULGARIAN POLICY UNALTERED.

PARIS, June 18th.

The newspapers attribute the resignation of the Bulgarian Cabinet to Bulgarian discontent, owing to the disappointing results of the war, the food shortage due to Austro-German requisitions, and Turkey's territorial demands.

The opinion is generally expressed that the resignation will not alter Bulgaria's policy.

EARLIER CABLES.

BANQUET TO DOMINIONS' MINISTERS.

LONDON, June 18th.

The Lord Mayor will entertain the Dominions' Ministers to dinner at the Mansion House on July 1st.

CANADIAN HOSPITAL TO FRANCE.

LONDON, June 18th.

The Canadian Red Cross has asked Sir Robert Borden to present an hospital at Joinville to France. The date has not yet been fixed.

ITALY'S BUDGET PASSED.

ROME, June 17th.

The Chamber passed the provisional budget by 283 votes to 34, the greatest enthusiasm following the speech of the Socialist Turati, who proclaimed the complete solidarity of the Chamber. He declared the Socialists could not but feel themselves the representatives of the people in arms. (Loud cheers.) "Our seats have become our trenches, and nothing will make us desert while the danger lasts." (Loud cheers.)

LATEST CABLES.

ANNIHILATION PREFERABLE TO DISHONOURABLE PEACE.

ROME, June 16th.

In the Chamber, Signor Orlando dwelt upon the sympathy of Italy with the oppressed Austrian nationalities, who could absolutely rely on the promise of the *Entente* that their aspirations would be realised when the *Entente* was victorious.

He continued:—The Government will neglect no opportunity of concluding an honourable peace, but no single possibility of such a peace has yet been presented. Certain so-called "peace offers" were solely enemy political manœuvres. The Government was convinced it was interpreting the sentiments of all Italians in declaring that national annihilation was preferable to a dishonourable peace, but, without inopportune boasting in the presence of the marvellous stand made by the Italian Army, we can feel confident that in a few days Caporetto will be avenged."

The Chamber by 283 votes to 34 voted confidence in the Government, and adopted the provisional Budget.

EARLIER CABLES.

IRISH CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, June 17th.

Jeremiah O'Leary has been arrested, also James Larkin, the self-styled President of the new Irish Republic.

EAST CAVAN ELECTION.

SINN FEIN A GROTESQUE DOCTRINE.

LONDON, June 17th.

Mr. Devlin, speaking at Virginia, on behalf of Mr. O'Hanlon, the Nationalist candidate for East Cavan, said the Irish party did not intend to discard the Parliamentary weapon, which is one of the principal factors in winning Irish freedom. Sinn Fein had been before the country for 20 years, but the Irish people paid no attention to its grotesque doctrine. The promise of an Irish Republic in fifty years or fifty centuries was no compensation to this generation.

MYSTERIOUS DISEASE AT ESSEN.

LONDON, June 17th.

The *Times'* Correspondent at The Hague states that a mysterious disease at Essen locally called plague has been increasing in virulence. The mortality has risen from an average of five to 20 daily. Workers are not allowed to leave their barracks and everyone has been vaccinated, the authorities thinking the disease was small-pox.

"TRAIN MEAT."

PRUSSIANS DENOUNCE THE WAR

LONDON, June 17th.

At a Socialist meeting at Meiderich, attended by a thousand, the speakers denounced the war and said they had had enough of "train meat," meaning the incessant hospital trains.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, June 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government did not propose at present to recognise the Finnish Government, which seemed undoubtedly to be entirely under German influence.

ALLIES DO NOT RECOGNISE UKRAINE INDEPENDENCE.

He also stated that as far as he was aware none of the Allies recognised the independence of Ukraine, which has not received assistance from the Allies since it became completely subservient to Germany.

THE MILK CONTROL.

Mr. Clynes announced that the Food Ministry was assuming responsibility for the wholesale collection, utilisation and distribution of milk.

LORD FRENCH'S PROCLAMATION.

Sir Edward Carson asked for an opportunity to discuss Lord French's proclamation and the Government's policy concerning it.

Mr. Bonar Law agreed to a discussion on June 25th.

ANGLO-SWEDISH SHIPPING AGREEMENT.

LONDON, June 17th.

The Press Bureau reports:—The Swedish Government has ratified the agreement entered into at London where by the Allies secure the services of Swedish shipping to the extent of 400,000 tons deadweight. Credits have been arranged for to the Allies in Sweden.

The exports of Swedish iron ore are regulated as between the belligerent groups, and the import of Swedish paper and pulp into Great Britain is arranged for under certain conditions. The Allies, on their part, will facilitate the importation of stipulated quantities of foodstuffs and other commodities required for Sweden's trade and industries, subject to control with guarantees against re-export of the imported articles themselves or for any of their products or similar articles.

MT. KEMMEL AND AMIENS.

[FOR "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

During the past week the prolonged battle of Northern France has undergone a new development. Instead of trying to sweep away opposition by giant attacks on a broad front, so as to rush the defence, the Germans have proceeded more methodically. They have subjected certain selected portions of the British line to intense bombardment with poisonous shells, and have then tried to capture them by deep columns of attack, which advanced in successive waves and maintained the fighting for many hours at a time round each objective. These tactics are not new, but rather a reversion to previous practice and to the type of fighting which has gone on round Verdun since the first great German attempt to carry the fortress by surprise attack. Although the pressure has been particularly violent at a number of points, notably round the Moreuil heights on the direct road from St. Quentin to Amiens, towards Bethune, and all along the foot of the line of kopjes, best known from the oft-mentioned Mont Kemmel, yet the enemy's intention has obviously been to capture the plateau round the little town of Villers-Bretonneux, which commands the approaches to Amiens, and also to capture the Flemish heights.

The other attacks have been serious enough, and any one of them would quickly have been followed up by strong reserves if it had found a chink in the armour of the defence; but they have all been repulsed.

OUR YOUNG TROOPS.

Evidently the contest will be long and bloody. Even if we succeed in arresting the enemy's progress, he will entrench himself, according to his custom, as close as possible to our lines, and will work diligently at the preparation of a fresh offensive on an even more formidable scale. His High Command has made a cold-blooded calculation of the German resources of living men, and is prepared to expend a large proportion of them to accomplish its strategical purpose. We are consequently faced with a crisis even more perilous and momentous than any which have hitherto arisen, even in this appalling war. The possession of the Channel ports by the enemy would not end the war, but it would make our task by land and sea far more intricate and costly, both in life and treasure. Never was there a time when the whole-hearted loyalty of the nation was more necessary, when it was more imperative to forget domestic dissensions.

Our young troops recently thrown into the battle have fought like lions. These gallant boys have set their elders all over this country a noble example in self-sacrifice and heroism. At the beginning of the war all sorts of absurd precautions were taken to inure Territorial regiments to the idea of bloodshed and the realities of fighting. Now there is no time for anything of the sort. Young lads are transferred in a few hours from their secure surroundings to battles more trying than any veteran troops have had to face in the past. Intense shelling, sheets of bullets, charges by drugged crowds lusting for blood are the least of the trials these new regiments have to face. Their nights are molested by more dangerous air raids than we get in London, and the battlefield reeks with poison gas. Worst of all, the soldier has to wear the irksome precaution of a gas mask, which must spoil the sport even for the keenest fighting man. In spite of the gaps torn daily in our ranks, of the ceaseless fighting against superior numbers, and the ceaseless and wearisome din of hostile artillery, our infantry soldiers have fought with a steadfastness in defence and dash in attack which has never been surpassed, even in the old British Army. Whatever happens, their fate and their record is glorious. But their kinsfolk at home must do their part and supply them with the means of continuing the doubtful struggle to a victorious end.

The immediate necessity of the British Army in France is infantry soldiers. The brigades should be restored to their former strength. Other things there are, too, which should be done, and to which allusion has frequently been made in this column during the war, without much success. Improvements are necessary to bring our army as a fighting machine up to date. Its mechanism of command could and should be improved, for example. The battle of St. Quentin and the retreat of Gough's army once again attested the truth of the writer's contention, nor can the excuse be accepted, that it is inexpedient to change an organisation in the midst of the fight. This fight is likely to last a long while. Had reforms been initiated when first suggested our army in the field would long since have derived a great accession of strength; nor can anyone say how such an accession of strength would have affected the result of any great battle of the war in the past, and consequently of the actual military situation. Organisation is of paramount importance, and our organisation needs improvement.

SOCIALISTS AND SIR D. HAIG.

The following telegram has, says *Justice*, been sent to Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in France, by the Executive Committee of the National Socialist Party:—

The National Socialist Party send you and all soldiers and comrades under your command heartiest congratulations on the magnificent stand you are making for the independence of our country and the freedom of the civilized world against the most barbarous and inhuman enemies of modern times. The National Socialist Party is confident that you and your glorious Army, in concert with Pétain and his splendid battalions, will achieve complete victory, and will secure for us and our Allies permanent peace for universal democracy and the Co-operative Commonwealth.

H. M. HYNDMAN, for the Executive Committee; G. PENN, W. A. WOODROFFE, Hon. Secretaries; H. W. LEE, Chairman.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
[83

IT'S VERY EASY TO GET RID OF SKIN TROUBLES With CUTICURA

Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment

Stops itching instantly, clears away pimples, redness and roughness, removes dandruff and scalp irritation, heals red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby humors. You need not buy them until you try them.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) For samples address post-card: "F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London." Sold everywhere.

36-8

"ASAHI BEER."

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
TEL. No. 230 or 155.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free 6/- MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.
MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton

63

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 20th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 22nd June, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 26th June Noon.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 26th June, Noon.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

TELEPHONE 36

6

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND TAKAO.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY,	21st June, at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	28th June, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (late Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

These Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents

24

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG. about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATES		
		tons			
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	‡ MISHIMA MARU	16,000	...SUN.	23rd June	11 A.M.
	‡ KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	...MON.	24th June	11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	† AKI MARU	12,500	...SAT.	20th July	11 A.M.
	† TANGO MARU	13,500	...SAT.	17th Aug.	11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE					

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN ... ...
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ... ...
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ... ...
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG. VICTORIA. B.C.. SEATTLE
VIA
MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
† KASHIMA MARU ... THURS., 20th June, at 11 A.M.
† KATORI MARU ... ... FRI., 19th July, at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
E. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 292 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	MON., 24th June.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	TUES., 16th July.
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES., 13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES., 27th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are Interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET, Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"CANADA MARU"	WED'DAY,	26th June, at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU"	WED'DAY,	17th July, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... ... SUNDAY, 23rd June, at Noon

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... ... THURSDAY, 20th June, at 8 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager
No. 1, Queen's Building

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
(14,000 tons, American Registry).	(10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
July 31st.	June 21st. August 31st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Ice House Street. Tel. 1943.

Prince's Buildings.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date	
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao ...		Thursday, 20th,	8.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong ..		Thursday, 20th,	9.00 A.M.
...ippine Islands		Thursday, 20th, Registration ... Letters ...	9.15 A.M. 10.00 A.M.
... and Pakhoi		Thursday, 20th,	10.00 A.M.
... ...		Thursday, 20th,	1.00 P.M.
...e Islands		Thursday, 20th,	2.00 P.M.
...ai and North China		Thursday, 20th,	3.00 P.M.
...aits, Bangkok and India via Calcutta ..		Friday,	21st, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO		Friday, Registration ... Letters ...	21st, 10.45 A.M. 11.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Friday,	21st, 1.00 P.M.
Straits and Bangkok		Friday,	21st, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India via Dhanushkodi, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town and *Europe via Cape ...		Saturday,	22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Saturday,	22nd, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung ..		Sunday,	23rd, 9.00 A.M.
...nghai North China and Japan via Kobe		Sunday,	23rd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe ...		Monday,	24th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Tuesday,	25th, 11.00 A.M.
Chefoo and Tientsin		Wednesday,	26th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Friday,	28th, 1.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays.
Tai O	11.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santun, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek K	9.30 P.M.	30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 19th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.81	29.82
Temperature ...	76	76	73
Humidity	93	93	86
Wind Direction...	West	East	South
„ Force ...	2	3	2
Weather	or	o	op
Rain	1.19	—	0.23

Highest open-air Temperature on 18th 80

Lowest open-air Temperature on 19th 74

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 22nd June:—
4 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.
Friday, 28th June:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 20th to 26th June, 1918.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time.		Height		Low Water H'kong Mean Time.		Height	
		h.	m.	ft.	in.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs.	20	m 6	12	5	9	1	32 a	2	2
		7	09 a	3	8				
Fri.	21	m 6	37	5	4	m 0	12	2	9
		8	18 a	3	8	2	8 a	1	6
Satur.	22	m 7	6	5	8	m 0	48	3	0
		9	8 a	3	9	2	46 a	1	1
Sun.	23	m 7	40	7	2	m 1	23	3	0
		9	54 a	3	9	3	23 a	0	6
Mon.	24	m 8	20	7	6	m 1	59	3	0
		10	36 a	3	9	4	0 a	0	3
Tues.	25	m 9	3	7	9	m 2	36	3	0
		11	17 a	4	0	4	38 a	0	1
Wed.	26	m 9	47	7	9	m 3	15	2	9
		11	59 a	4	1	5	18 a	0	1

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	June 19th
LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	3/2⅝
Bank Bills, on demand ...	3/3
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	3/3⅜
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	3/3⅜
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	3/4⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/4⅛
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	442
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	458½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	77⅜
Credits, at 60 days' sight ...	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ...	146½
ON MANILA.—On demand—Peso ...	155
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ...	138½
ON BATAVIA.—On demand ...	149
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand ...	1½% p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand ...	1½% p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand ...	47⅜
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ...	$ 6.10 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ...	$45.40
BAR SILVER per oz	48⅝d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS

	Per cent.	
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces...	$0.00	Premium
Hongkong ...10 „ ...	$0.06	„
Canton .....20 „ ...	$4.18	Discount
Canton .....10 „ ...	$0.00	„

WEATHER REPORT.

May 19th, at 12.25.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; it remains low upon the continent. The southern depression is stationary over Tongking; the northern depressions has probably moved eastward.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.21 inch. Total since 1st January, 36.89 inches, against an average of 33.04 inches

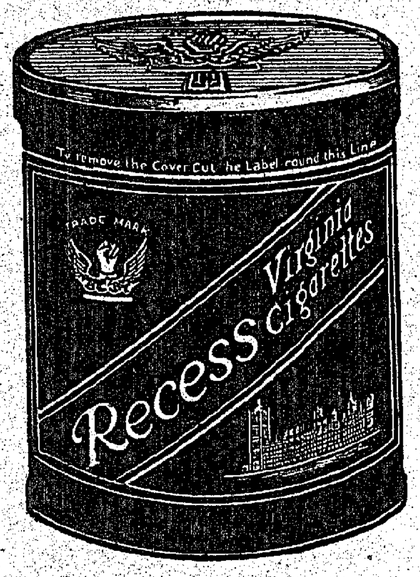
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	S.E winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	South winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

RECESS No. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.

A Large Size Cigarette.



Packed in Air-Tight Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

Manufactured by

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London.

The advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd. [1468

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Phone: 2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

Telegraphic Address "BROSSARD."

REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKING and TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Estimates on Application to the above or to the Agents.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

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BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Francs45,000,000
PAID UP ..... „ 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, *i.e.*, Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors ... André Berthelot
General Manager ... A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Peking
Shanghai — Saigon
Tientsin — Haiphong
Hongkong — Yunnanfu

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favorisar le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW-YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1918. [1470

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent per annum

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th May 1917 [148

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. — W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gabbay, Esq. — J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale — Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed „ 1,125,000
Paid-up „ 562,500
Reserve Fund „ 650,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:
Bombay — Galle — Karachi — Penang
Calcutta — Hongkong — Kota Bhara — Rangoon
Colombo — Howrah — KualaLampur — Shanghai
Delhi — Kandy — Madras — Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1916. [887

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... „ 20,000,000
Reserve Funds ... ... „ 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKEI, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—BATAVIA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOURABAIA, SEMARANG AND NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank,

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
2, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918. [698

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES, SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusiah, Wuhu, Anking, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shasi Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting Tungshan, Luanhsien Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW Wenchow, Shaohsing Chuhsien, Lanshi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsaokiang Linshi, Lintsing, Tsinan, Yihtuh Hsiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN Yunshsing. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling. Chinchow Antung. CANTON. KUNIYANG, PEKING, Kaulka's Sulyuanshang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong 15th October, 1914. 8

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